

TRAIN ARRIVALS

No. 1—7.45 p. m.
No. 4—5.50 p. m.
No. 7—10.55 p. m.
No. 8—6.40 p. m.
No. 9—11.45 p. m.

ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

"WE GET THE NEWS FIRST"

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1907.

WEATHER FORECAST

Denver, Col., August 17—Fair tonight and Sunday.

NUMBER 194

WOULD SCOOP UP WITH BIG STEAM SHOVELS

Expert Lindeman Tells How
Lost Spanish Bullion
Mine Should Be
Worked.

31,000,000 TONS OF PAY DIRT ON TOP

His Statements Astounded Pros-
ecution in Case Now on Trial
at Denver—Consulting En-
gineer Lawrence Gave
Evidence Today.

Denver, Col., August 17.—Under cross examination of Special United States Attorney General Ernest Knaebel, Prof. Karl Lindeman unfolded the plan which he proposed to put in operation in developing the Lost Spanish Bullion mine. It was unique to say the least and would have resembled the digging of the Panama canal more than any plan of operating mines in this country.

Prof. Lindeman proposed to import a steam shovel to the site of the mines and scoop the earth from the ground in huge quantities—tons, in fact, at one scoop. This was to have been dumped upon a circular revolving screen, which in turn would sift the ore and dump it into a cyanide plant.

"I could save 9 per cent of the ore by this means," said Prof. Lindeman, "and make a net profit from the low grade ore of \$14,000,000."

He explained that the entire top layer of the Lost Bullion was covered with a conglomerate cement which would run \$160 to the ton. There is 31,000,000 tons of this on the ground, he claimed, which would bring over \$24,000,000. In addition, he said, the veins of high grade ore would bring a net profit of \$6,000,000, there being 250,000 tons of it.

Estimates Liberal.
The professor's estimates were liberal, it seems that he was to have managed the property. Attorney General Knaebel was well primed with data and spent all morning and a greater part of the afternoon in the cross examination. He displayed a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of geology and mining in his cross examination and questioned some of the professor's theories.

His ability to save 9 per cent from a ton of ore was one of the statements he questioned. Attorney Knaebel asked if Prof. Lindeman did not know that 93 per cent was the highest that was claimed by practical engineers. Prof. Lindeman replied that 96 per cent could be extracted by the cyanide process.

Cross examination of Lindeman ended after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Consulting Engineer on Stand.
After putting on the chemists who made the assays of the Lost Bullion ore who confirmed the figures quoted in the report of David H. Lawrence, the consulting engineer of the company, and one or two other witnesses, Lawrence himself was placed upon the stand. He is one of the defendants and also one of the most remarkable of them.

Lawrence's testimony related mainly to his visit to the mines and expert's report. He declared that he was not a director of the Security Investment and Mines company, having resigned that position prior to making the examination of the Lost Bullion mine. He also sold his share of the stock, 5550 shares in all. When the report was made, he declared he was merely acting as consulting engineer. The mine, he said, had undoubtedly been worked by the Spaniards as evidences of it still remained. He described his examination in detail and told where he had secured the samples of each assay. From this evidence it would appear that as the mine, or tunnel, as he said, progressed south the ore increased in value, running as high as \$400 a ton. He also told of the monument supposed to have been erected by the Spaniards to show the locality of their deserted mines.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDER HAD BUT LITTLE EFFECT

Western Union Says Only
Seven Men in Twenty
States Went Out
Yesterday.

PEACE MAKERS ARE AT A STANDSTILL

President Small Explains Union's
Reasons For Calling Men Out.
Says Western Union Has Es-
tablished System of Es-
pionage on Strikers.

Chicago, Ill., August 17.—The telegraphers' general strike order apparently had no effect in this city either yesterday or today. The Western Union claimed that its only effect was to call out seven men in twenty states from which they had complete returns. Both companies declare that the order had not the slightest effect in interfering with their work. Union officials continue to assert that the telegraph operators are hopelessly crippled. The peace makers are making no progress.

Reasons for Strike.
President Small, of the Telegraphers' union, today said:
"The direct causes which led up to the telegraphers' strike are the long and persistent efforts of the Western Union Telegraph company, notably, and the Postal Telegraph company incidentally, to reduce the operators of the country to a condition of servitude obviously impossible of human endurance."

"Second—To repeated violation of the agreements entered into by the Postal company with its employees and the persistent refusal of the Western Union to receive committees of its employees for the purpose of discussing grievances."
"Third—Utter disregard of the promises made by Colonel Clowry in a letter to Commissioner Neill on June 29, following the ending of the San Francisco strike, which ended July 13, which agreement bears the official signature of Mr. Clowry and is on file in the office of the commissioner of labor at Washington."

System of Espionage.
"A system of espionage on strikers was established after they returned to work and many were discharged on complaints of strike breakers. One of the contentions of the union is that the public shall know the filing time of telegrams. This would give the person receiving a telegram an opportunity to know the elapsed time of handling."

"The public has not before been apprized of the shortcomings of the telegraph companies because of the secrecy taught to telegraph operators from infancy. No set of men and women were ever more faithful and yet endured more inhuman treatment than the telegraph operators, despite the perpetual allying scale."

"It is not a question of abuse of power of the officers of our organization. It is a question of whether or not the commercial telegraphers of this country have a real grievance. If they have, then, in the name of justice, let us get together and adjust these grievances, but not in a manner in which the San Francisco strike was settled."

Colonel Clowry has violated both in spirit and letter and agreement accepted by him, which is on file in the office of the commissioner of labor, and the company voluntarily broke the agreement which ended the first San Francisco strike.

"I am confident that the telegraphers will win the strike. There is plenty of money behind the movement."

THE LILLIPUTIANS AND THE MOUNTAIN



WOUNDED WOMAN LEFT ALONE TO DIE IN HOVEL

Husband Stabbed Her and
She Lay For Eleven
Days.

HE OCCASIONALLY TOSSED HER SCRAPS OF FOOD

Tucson, Ariz., August 17.—For eleven days Mrs. Erula Buteras lay alone on the floor of a squalid adobe hut near the orphanage in this city with a gaping wound in her head, inflicted by her husband during a drunken rage on August 6. Today she managed to call a boy who delivered a note to Sheriff Myers, and on examination the officer found her in a dying condition. Her husband was captured a few hours later and is held without bond pending the results of her injuries. Physicians state that she will die.

Her husband in a drunken rage on August 6, attacked her while she prepared supper, slashing at her face with a butcher knife. Finally from excessive loss of blood and fright, she fainted and he dropped her apparently lifeless form to the floor and fled.

Tossed Scraps of Food.
Later he returned, but paid no attention to his victim, who lay on the floor unable to rise. After that, day by day, he has gone to his home, eaten his meals, and on one or two occasions condescended to throw some scraps to the wounded woman, but he refused to listen to her or to give her water.

Today she gained sufficient strength by a desperate effort to call a passing boy, but that effort will undoubtedly prove fatal to her.

Robert Pinkerton Dead.
New York, August 17.—Robert Pinkerton, head of the detective agency, died on the steamship Bremen on August 12 at sea, while en route to Germany for his health.



Frank Rockefeller, younger brother of John D., the oil king.

MINERS FALL 600 FEET TO DEATH IN A SHAFT

Cage Overturned as They
Neared Surface and
Five Are Dead.

SIX OTHER WORKMEN ARE BADLY INJURED

Pittsburg, Pa., August 17.—By the overturning of an elevator cage at the tipple of Sonman shaft near Johnstown, Pa., today five miners are dead and six injured. The men killed fell six hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft.

The accident was due to the breaking of a cable holding one side of the cage level, and it occurred just as the cage reached the top of the shaft. The eleven men who were riding in the cage were thrown out, but six of them fell only to the second level and were not killed. The other five were dashed from side to side of the shaft entrance as they fell, and were undoubtedly killed before they reached the bottom. Their bodies were crushed beyond recognition. All of the men were married.

Beneath the Cage.
The accident was rendered all the worse as the cage, after overturning, fell on top of the men at the bottom of the shaft, and it was necessary for a large force to work several hours before the bodies could be recovered.

This accident was one of the worst in the history of this mine, and as a consequence, all miners quit work this morning. No trouble is expected, however, as the owners closed down in respect to the memory of their deceased employees.

EXCAVATING CAPACITY TO BE LARGELY INCREASED

New Steam Shovels For Pan-
ama Canal Will Be
Purchased.

Washington, D. C., August 17.—Steps for expediting the excavation work on the Panama canal by an award of contracts for furnishing fourteen new steam shovels have been taken by the Isthmian canal commission. There are sixty shovels now at work and the added number will increase the excavation capacity about twenty per cent.

BOULDER FIREBUGS ARE CHARGED WITH MURDER

Coroner's Jury Holds Kiser
and Reeves For Caus-
ing Trouble.

BOTH HAVE CONFESSED TO COMMITTING CRIME

Boulder, Colo., August 17.—A coroner's jury today rendered a verdict charging J. W. Reeves and Frank Kiser with starting the fire in the Colorado & Southern depot and cars last Saturday morning, costing four lives, injuring over 100 people, and doing an immense amount of damage to property. Informations were filed today by the prosecuting attorney charging Reeves and Kiser with murder.

Reeves confessed, after Kiser had first furnished the officers with details of the story, that he set fire to a caboose in which several non-union trainmen were supposed to be sleeping near the depot, and when some boys put out that blaze, he started another in a string of cars some distance away from the depot. This blaze finally reached the freight station and while it was burning its way through other cars nearby, a carload of dynamite exploded, fatally injuring four men who died next day, and injuring over one hundred spectators. Every window in the town was destroyed and many houses ruined.

They Confessed.
Kiser declares that he took no part in the crime further than to accompany Reeves. Both were intoxicated and while in that condition they worked themselves up into a blind fury of rage against the C. & S. road. Reeves admits that he alone started the blaze and he is begging to be sentenced to death at once.

Kiser's mother's home was destroyed by the explosion and she was badly hurt. Her son's arrest and confessed guilt have destroyed her reason.

\$5,000,000 FINE IS VENUEZUELA'S LATEST

Caracas, Venezuela, August 17.—Another chapter in the controversy between the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company and the Venezuelan government ended yesterday when the civil court of first instance of Caracas found the company guilty of having extended assistance to the Matos revolution and condemned it to pay a fine of \$5 million dollars.

The sum is the estimated cost of putting down the revolution. Another large sum is to be assessed later.

ROCKEFELLER SKELETON IS BOTHERSOME AFFAIR

Whereabouts of John D's
Father Still Remain an
Unravelled Mystery
to Public.

"NOTHING TO SAY" SAYS OIL KING

Frank, His Brother, May Drag
Old Family Feud Into Lime-
light—Many Queer State-
ments Made Concern-
ing Peculiar Case.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 17.—A bitter feud was to the knife between John D. Rockefeller and his youngest brother, Frank Rockefeller, with Wm. A. Rockefeller, the middle brother, in the background, and alongside of him young John D. and his three sisters, all of whom have married into wealthy families—such is the feud now raging between the famous Cleveland brothers, with the wealth of the richest man in the world as the object of attack.

The story came out through the alleged statement of Frank Rockefeller a few days ago, that John D. Rockefeller is keeping his aged father, Wm. A. Rockefeller, Sr., in hiding. The reason was not clear, but it was supposed to connect the fact that the life of the elder Rockefeller and that of the younger brother, John D., was not all that so pious a man as John D. would desire.

As outlined by Ida Tarbell in her famous history of Standard Oil, the life of the elder Rockefeller was anything but a heavenly dream of light. He was pictured as a patent medicine vender of loose methods, a trick trader and a general country "sport," and is credited with two daughters, born out of wedlock, who are still living in that neighborhood.

Frank Rockefeller declares that he does not know where his father is, but that John D. Rockefeller and the elder brother is keeping him in hiding.

Nothing to Say.
At his home in Cleveland, John D. Rockefeller, when asked about these matters and about the aspersions Frank is said to have cast upon his character, replied:
"I will not discuss that matter."

On the other hand, Mrs. Harold McCormick, who was Miss Edith Rockefeller, declared that the life of John D.'s father is largely responsible for him being kept out of sight. She says:
"I have seen my grandfather many times. He is one of the most interesting men I have ever known. It is several years since I have seen him."

"Between my father and my grandfather there always existed the respect and love that should prevail between father and son. My grandfather watched with the keenest interest the successes of his son."

Dr. D. Burton, former and the family physician, says that he met the elder Rockefeller at John D.'s country home about eight years ago, and that the father at that time was a fine looking old man in perfect health.

In what purported to be a very recent interview with Frank Rockefeller, he was made to refer to John D. as "that man," and "the other fellow," and to depict him as a "monster." Also he was made to say that he was writing a book which when printed, would show his brother in such a light that his native land would be too warm for the famous golfer.

He Says She's Nervous.
In reply to these reported statements, Mrs. McCormick said:
"I think there is no danger of my father being stoned," she continued, "even should his brother publish a book on my father's 'monstrous life.' I have no doubt that the book would be monstrous—that it would portray my father in a monstrous manner—but I believe that the American people, or any other would see the real motive back of such a work and be disgusted with the brother, rather than enraged at the principal character."

The whole trouble with Frank Rockefeller, she further declares, is that he is extremely jealous of his brother's unprecedented financial success.

IMMUNITY PROMISE IS BINDING IN ALL COURTS

Judge Landis and Attorney
General Bonaparte Agree
on Chicago & Alton
Matter.

RAILROAD WILL NOT BE MADE DEFENDANT

Head of Department of Justice
Does Not Believe General Pros-
perity Will Be Injured by
Standard Oil's Great
Fine.

Chicago, Ill., August 17.—The government will keep faith with the Chicago & Alton railway in its promise of immunity made by Attorney General Moody when he obtained the evidence of the road's officials against the Standard Oil company of Indiana, in the case recently decided by Judge Landis, of the federal court, in which the Standard was given a fine of \$29,210,000. Judge Landis will respect that promise as he cannot well do otherwise.

The matter of the immunity promise, which has been taken up by the judge with the department of justice, has been definitely settled. Attorney General Bonaparte has wired Judge Landis that the explicit promise of immunity which was given the officials of the Alton, must be respected.

Landis Will Agree.
Judge Landis, as a jurist, prefers to prosecute the railroad, but he realizes that the courts must secure evidence in many cases from parties who are almost as guilty as the defendants in such cases, and this evidence can only be obtained through promises of immunity from punishment. While he has not yet directly expressed his opinion on the matter, it is now regarded in the light of Attorney General Bonaparte's request, as a foregone conclusion that Judge Landis will, on September 3, discharge the grand jury which he empaneled this week, and whose term of service he continued until Sept. 3.

Bonaparte on Big Fine.
Washington, August 17.—Secretary Bonaparte, in speaking of the fine levied by Judge Landis against the Standard Oil company of Indiana, stated today that in case the supreme court of the United States affirms the judgment of the federal court of which Judge Landis is the presiding head, it will be undoubtedly necessary to have a receiver appointed to take over the company in order to collect the fine. He believes that the fine will be approved by the supreme court, as it is not aimed alone at the Indiana concern, but at the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, the parent of the Indiana concern.

In view of the general decline of important stocks and a general fear of radical activity, the secretary of government which has prevailed in Wall street, Mr. Bonaparte was asked this question:
"Is the business of the great corporations of the country generally conducted on such unlawful principles that the prosecutions deemed necessary by the law department of the United States will unsettle industrial conditions and lessen our prosperity?"

Mr. Bonaparte replied:
"Any kind of no facts which justify such a statement. There have been violations of federal statutes by some corporations and by some individual and, so far as this department can accomplish it, the guilty corporations and the guilty individuals will be brought to trial, and when convicted, to punishment; but the number of each is small, and the vindication of the law, in my opinion, have only a beneficial effect on the prosperity of the country, although it may demoralize some speculators."

HE SUICIDED WHEN BONNIE LEFT HIM

Cincinnati, O., August 17.—John F. Owens, the well known newspaper writer and traveler, whose infatuation for Mrs. "Bonnie" Tucker, former wife of a politician in this city, led him to desert his wife and home, committed suicide with laudanum in this city late yesterday. Mrs. Tucker had left him on account of his insane jealousy.



Snapshot of John D. Rockefeller, who is reading the letter, with his Cleveland pastor, Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, bending over.